

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary divisions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too, much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Watery Urine, Dimness of Vision, Lassitude, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Excessive Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Heat of Hands, Flushing of the Face, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequent Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, an Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatigue, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomsburg Asylum, this medicine cured in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of pleurisy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those distal diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sullen and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With weak measures was Despair,"
"Low an' the sounds of death above."

What we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Hematuria, Stricture, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or serious state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, and all the diseases of the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudences, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change of diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copoba and Mercury, in curing the unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions require the use of this medicine, as it is not used or abused. The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the body to health, power, happiness, and that a posteriority. Urine and blood are supported from those sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Capsicum, and other medicinal plants, which are prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMHOLD, Druggist, and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and Navy, in very general use in State Hospitals, and public Institutions throughout the land.

Dr. KEESER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. HELMHOLD—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the last thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicinal agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the secretion it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, the fluid extract—and I am not content of any preparation of that plant at all ages to youth. Twelve years' experience has convinced me that Buchu is a most judiciously selected and without prejudice or partiality I give your preference over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, but to the effect it would produce; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if there is a copper cent worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

GEORGE H. KEESER, M. D.
No. 116 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It dissolves the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all RICHMOND OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small, from one cent to one-half cent. The United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMHOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 104 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMHOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

TO BE HAD OF DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits. ASK FOR HELMHOLD'S.

SANTA ANNA.

Interesting Interview with the Ex-President—He Defines the Object of His Visit—Santa Anna to be the Saviour of the Mexican Republic—The Liberal Party to be United and Strengthened by His Leadership—He Utterly Repudiates All Connivance with Maximilian and the French—His Only Ambition is to See the Republic Restored and the French Expelled—He is Anxious to Meet General Scott, &c.

General Santa Anna is still at Elizabethport, N. J., as the guest of Mr. Baz, where he will remain for a few days longer, until suitable accommodations for himself and his numerous suite are provided in New York. Yesterday our presser visited the Ex-President at the Mexican, in acceptance of an urgent invitation, and was received by the General and his staff with the utmost cordiality and attention.

OBJECT OF SANTA ANNA'S VISIT.

Upon our firing a blank cartridge at the General will respect to the real object of his visit to the United States, after his long seclusion at St. Thomas, the President promptly rounded up and replied as follows in strong, sound Spanish, which we translate and condense as follows:—

"You wish to know the object of my unexpected visit to the United States, and I am glad to be understood by the great mass of Americans who sympathize with the struggling republic of Mexico. In leaving my tranquil home at St. Thomas to help to restore the republic of Mexico, which I created over forty years ago, I have no other motive, no ambitious aim to satisfy, hope, however, to have the gratification of seeing the backs of the French in hasty flight, as I once saw at Vera Cruz, when I drove the invaders from the city five months past, in my great military successes, and I have been receiving letters from all parts of Mexico, not only friends and quondam adherents, but even from Mexicans who have been antagonistic to me, complaining of the feebleness of the efforts made by the Liberal Government to drive Maximilian and his French usurpers from my native soil, and urging me to once more present myself as the champion of the Mexican people and the republic. There are many reasons for my coming to the United States to those appeals. In the first place there was the expectation that the Liberal Government, judging from the obstinate resistance offered by them to foreign intervention at the first, and their frequent successes, would prove strong enough to maintain the integrity of the republic. Then there was the probability that the Government of the United States, by a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, would diminish the chances of a second European indemnity. But the Liberal Government has not done this, except those who are in the service of Maximilian and the pay of Louis Napoleon—being weakened and demoralized by previous invasions, cut off, as it were, from the rest of the world, and, in consequence of secession war, deprived of all aid from the United States, after battling long and valiantly against superior forces in number, and superior in arms, discipline, and supplies, have at length become exhausted over the country, until they are now scattered over the country in small detachments, some of them being in favor of this Liberal general and some of another, while the usurper's forces are concentrated in the cities and towns, and there is no strength. President Juarez, a man whose high integrity and respect, as one deserving of all praise for his efforts to restore the republic, is unable to preserve the Liberal party as a unit; but there are many who are ready to cooperate with Juarez, and the existing constitution, and Escobedo, Cortinas, and others are warring among themselves, while a powerful enemy is at the throat of republican Mexico.

"Well, General, how do you propose to hasten the restoration of the republic? Santa Anna—It is my profound conviction that I can conciliate and concentrate all the dissident elements of the liberals and conservatives, and unite them in a powerful front against the French usurper, and I am ready to cooperate with Juarez, and take the lead of the united army against the Imperialists. 'Bah!' the old General exclaimed enthusiastically, flapping his cork leg, 'I lost this leg in driving the French out of my country, because I would lose the other in driving them out of Mexico. I can sit in the saddle yet twenty-four hours on a stretch. I warrant you,' he continued, with flashing eyes, 'in the next campaign, I will be the leader of the French.'

"But, General," we said, "supposing you could thus unite all the loyal Mexicans under your banner, do you think you could carry on a campaign with more success than the Liberals have during the past two or three years? You must have money to pay your army, your well-paid, well-armed, and well-fed foes."

Santa Anna—If the war for Mexican liberty is to be conducted as it has been of late you might spend hundreds of millions without achieving any result.

"Still," we interrupted, "you must have money in order to carry on war; and that money must be derived outside of Mexico, must it not?"

Santa Anna—As matters now stand, Mexico is evidently in great need of money for war purposes, and the money to a certain extent may have to be raised outside of Mexico; but I am convinced that there are many loyal Mexicans who are able to and have not subscribed funds to the cause, seeing of late that the money would produce no good, and that the Liberal and Republican party and a strong army those men would feel confidence and render all the pecuniary aid in their power to the cause. Then, if there are vast natural resources lying dormant in the country, and the natives are unable and foreigners unwilling to develop them in the present unsettled state of affairs, when a town or a State is occupied often one day by the Imperialists and the next day by the Liberals, and these needed all these would be speedily developed by the introduction of American capital and labor, and the consequent stimulus that would be given to native enterprise as the grand national army marched forward, sweeping away the foreign invaders before it.

"Are you aware, General," we asked, "that by many you are supposed to have endorsed Maximilian's monarchy; and that you are also charged with connivance at the French invasion of Mexico and the control of the \$50,000,000 loan lately introduced into Congress?"

Santa Anna—As to the letters attributed to me setting forth that I accept Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, they are false; they are mere newspaper concoctions, and a private correspondence which my enemies have construed to my harm; but in a few days I shall strip the missing parts, and restore the incorrect sentences in a statement which I am now writing for the press. The insinuation that I have an eye to the loan is also a mere invention for in the first place my private fortune places me beyond the thirst of wealth; and secondly, there does not appear to be much probability of the loan being endorsed by Congress.

Our next remark was—"General, you do not seem to be in favor with the Mexican legation at Washington; they characterize you as a French spy."

Santa Anna (exulting)—A French spy, indeed! I'll tell you, General, so much of a French spy that I am willing to undergo any quiet retirement and buckle on the sword again in response to the call of my oppressed countrymen, and fight at their head until I see the last Frenchman and the last Austrian driven into their boats. I created the republic of Mexico forty years ago, and I wish to see it restored before I die. Let me see the Mexican flag waving over the city of Mexico once more, and let me see a constitutional President and a

constitutional Congress—then all I shall wish for will be to die. This is the summit of my ambition. To-morrow I despatch an officer of President Juarez's staff to him with my future plans regarding my country, and I shall also send a communication to Senator Romero explaining my views to him, and requesting his co-operation in the grand work of the salvation of the Mexican republic at this, the eleventh hour.

Turning from Mexico, after some conversation on ordinary topics, we inquired—"Do you expect to meet General Scott, your old antagonist, during your stay?"

Santa Anna has written to General Scott announcing my arrival. We fought against each other pretty hard in Mexico, but I admire him greatly, and I expect to meet him. He is a great general.

The above is but a brief resume of the conversation between the father of the Mexican republic and our representative during a private interview which lasted upwards of two hours. The General communicated a vast amount of information concerning his history, his military career for that of Mexico, and many personal incidents of interest, which our space will not allow us to publish.

When speaking upon his Mexican matters, Santa Anna's eyes glistened, and his face wore a brilliancy shone in his handsome eyes, that he seemed more like an enthusiastic patriotista of 35 than the veteran soldier and statesman of 68.

We understand that preparations are being made by the General among our Mexican and South American residents to give him a grand reception when he removes from his present quarters to this city.

Among the gentlemen comprising General Santa Anna's suite, especial mention is due of Senator Don Abigail Lopez, a distinguished lawyer, the celebrated Venezuelan poet, and formerly Peruvian Consul at St. Thomas.

Colonel Mazaera, aid-de-camp to the General, is a native of New Granada, where he has won great distinction in the military service, the celebrated Venezuelan poet, and formerly Peruvian Consul at St. Thomas.

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It is expected that in a few days General Santa Anna will issue a statement of his views and intentions with regard to Mexico, for the press.—N. Y. Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE LAST NIGHT.

Final Reception of the Season—The Personal and the Toilettes—Britannia Soiree, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The last reception for the season at the White House took place this evening, and the saloons were thronged from 8 to 10 o'clock by a moving mass of human beings.

As an indication of the respectability of the occupant of the Executive Mansion, he must indeed have been gratified, as well as his numerous well-wishers, at the large number of representatives men and women who called to pay their respects to the President.

For not only every State and Territory in full or partial communion with the Government, but almost every city and large town throughout the land, had it one or more representatives present.

The President's levee was a grand affair, and family, and several members of his suite and a number of eminent French citizens temporarily visiting the capital; England, by Sir Frederick Bruce and family; Russia, by Baron Souchov and family; the Netherlands, by Chevalier de Hartog, and by Senator Don Tassara and family; Prussia, by several members of the legation, including the Minister, Baron Von Gerolt; Sweden, by Baron Weterstedt and family; Denmark, by Colonel de Rosdorff, Italy, by Senator M. Cantagalli, Secretary of Legation; Mexico, by Senator Don Romero, members of the legation and ladies, accompanied by the accomplished daughters of President Juarez. Indeed, nearly all of the representatives of foreign countries and gentlemen had one or more members of their families present, including Belgium, Austria, the Hanseatic Republic, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil, by several of their consuls and families.

Many of these delegations were accompanied by their ladies and friends, making, all in all, the largest gathering of the Diplomatic Corps ever seen on any occasion before in the Capital.

The Supreme Court was represented in the persons of Chief Justice Roger Taney, Chief Justice Wood, and Judge Hughes; the Senate of the United States by Messrs. Porter, Norton, Sprague, Davis, Sherman, Morzan, Harris, Boothill, Johnson, and Morrill; the House of Representatives by Speaker Colfax, Gurney, Clay Smith, Raymond, Farnsworth, Washburn, Banks, Smith, Rogers, of New Jersey, and many others; the army by Lieutenant-General Grant and lady, and his military family, Generals Thomas, Sherman, and Custer. A. J. Smith, Hardee, Meigs, Eaton, Surgeon-General, and a score more of officers of lesser rank; the navy by Rear-Admiral Smith, Commander Smith, Surgeon Horwitz, Chief Engineer Isherwood, Commodore Radford, Captain Smith, and Paymaster Jackson, and the Marine Corps by Colonel Zeilin. The members of the Cabinet were all present, except Messrs. Seward and Harlan, accompanied by ladies; also many of the heads of the different bureaus and their clerks.

Among the distinguished citizens present were Governor Persons, of Alabama; Maynard, of Tennessee; ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey; Dr. Dally, of the Indiana State University, and many others too numerous to mention. The citizen representation was confined to no exclusive class, but embraced men and women occupying the more humble spheres of life, as well as the most exalted in the social scale, and the President, with the most benevolent of American spirits, moved forward to greet the representatives of the most humble of the nation.

The visitors moved through the east room, blue room, and the red room. The President stood in the blue room, surrounded by members of his family and immediate friends, Marshal Gooding, assisted by Commissioner French and Colonel O'Berne, did the honors of the occasion by introducing each guest in turn, first to the President and then to Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover.

The President never appeared to be in better spirits. The ladies received the guests in the same frank and unostentatious manner that has heretofore gained for them the respect of all visitors. They were becomingly dressed in half mourning, and their head-dresses, though not natural flowers, toward the end of the evening became so oppressive by reason of the crowds in the apartments that one lady fainted, and several others were only rescued in time to prevent similar unpleasant results.

It is taken in this way one of the most satisfactory receptions of the season, more people, and representatives of more classes, being present than on any similar occasion. Even the radicals in large numbers paid their respects to the President, who received them in a manner becoming his position.

Of the dresses of the ladies on such occasions as this, it is not worth while to speak critically. These receptions are a true representation of the republican court of free America, where within certain bounds everybody dresses and acts as true republicans. Many ladies and gentlemen were in full evening dress; but the great mass presented themselves in attire apparently in accordance with the whites of the moment. The Marine Band discoursed some excellent music during the evening. At a little past ten the guests had retired and the Presidential mansion was again left to the undisturbed use of its legitimate occupants.—New York Herald.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

President Johnson's Objections to the Colorado Bill.

LACK OF SUFFICIENT POPULATION URGED.

The Alleged Injustice to the Southern States.

E. C. ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following is the President's message on the Colorado bill:—

To the Senate of the United States:—I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law.

First, From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing territorial government all the rights, privileges, and interests of the citizens are protected and secured, and the people are under their own laws, subject only to revision by Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, and a population cannot be said to exist for the purpose of the bill, which recites the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are engaged in agriculture, and are not yet settled in permanent districts beyond the limits of the Territory, which circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot be said to exist for the purpose of the bill, which recites the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

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Second, It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of Colorado voters are, or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon this particular question; 6922 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 5100 were in favor of a State organization, and 1822 were in favor of a Territorial government. It is not, however, to be inferred from this result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient ground to be made for the purpose of the bill, which recites the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

Third, The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union would be incompatible with the public interest of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories which are sufficiently settled, and organized as States, yet are not admitted into the Union, it is not desirable that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No Territory, however, has been admitted into the Union since 1845, and no Territory has a population exceeding two million of souls, and no Territory has a population exceeding one million.

It is this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has more.

Inequality of this character has already occurred in the admission of Territories, and the inequality which would have happened through the growth and development of the new States, is in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," in the west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that the States which were admitted into the Union in 1845, and 1846, would have a population exceeding two million of souls, and no Territory has a population exceeding one million.

When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of the public interest, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the new States. It is not, however, to be inferred from this result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient ground to be made for the purpose of the bill, which recites the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

Information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable. Colorado, instead of increasing, has since 1845 decreased in population, and the number of a Territorial Legislature held in 1861, 10,680 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6122, while at the regular election held in 1864, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are becoming, more fertile and more productive than Colorado, and which are more inviting to the agricultural and agricultural resources. It is, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, either in number or in quality, and the apparent decline is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are becoming, more fertile and more productive than Colorado, and which are more inviting to the agricultural and agricultural resources.

It is not, however, to be inferred from this result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient ground to be made for the purpose of the bill, which recites the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

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THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

ADVICES TO THE 6th INST.

STEAMER "JAVA" AT NEW YORK.

Nothing Heard of the Steamer "City of Washington."

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE ASKS FOR EXPLANATIONS FROM AUSTRIA.

Austria and France Discussing the Position of Italy.

New York, May 16.—The steamship Java, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port this morning. The following is a summary of the news:—

Liverpool, May 5.—Two tugs left Queenstown to assist the steamship City of Washington, which is reported to have passed Cape Clear last evening.

The political situation continues critical. VIENNA, May 4.—Evening.—Prussia is said to have declined all negotiations on the definitive solution of the question of the Duchies on the basis proposed by Austria.

PARIS, May 5, P. M.—The Memorial Diplomatique denies that France has made energetic remonstrances at Vienna relative to the Austrian armaments in Venetia, and says that the despatch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in the most courteous terms, and solely requested confidential explanations, respecting the object of the Austrian preparations.

The Austrian Government replied, protesting that it would maintain a strictly defensive attitude.

France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should Italy attack Venetia independently of France, Austria will not secure for herself any of the eventual results of victory without the diplomatic intervention of France.

It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy is to force England to assent to the convention of a European Congress.

Latest Via Queenstown.
LONDON, May 6.—Prussia has declared to the Det that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive.

The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note was conciliatory, but she declines to disarm under present circumstances.

The warlike preparations in Venetia were being forwarded with great celerity.

A popular demonstration has taken place in Padua, where great excitement prevails.

It is rumored that Venetia will immediately be placed in a state of siege.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy last evening. Rentes 64, 65.

The Bank of Frankfurt has raised the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

Nothing has been heard of the steamer City of Washington since the Propontis letter.

The disabled steamer reported off Crookhaven was from Melbourne.

Commercial Intelligence.
LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 5.—Cotton—Sales to-day, including 1500 bales to speculate and for export. The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 13d.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet and easy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Saturday Evening, May 5.—Consols closed at 86 1/2 for money.

American forward with great celerity. 67 1/2; Illinois Central, 75 1/2; Erie Railroad, 46 1/2.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL